VOL. X. NEW SERIES.

COLU MBUS, OHIO, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUA RY 23, 1864.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY The Ohio Statesman Company,

Office, Nos. 36, 38 and 40 North High Street.

TERMS.

(INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.)

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF

The Enterprise Insurance Company,

On the 31st day of December, 1863, made to the Auditor of Ohio, pursuant to the Statute of that State, entitled "An act to regulate Insurance Com-panies, not incorporated by the State of Ohio," passed April 8, 1858. NAME AND LOCATION.

First-The name of the Company is THE ENTER-PRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Philadelphia, Penn. I.-CAPITAL.

Second—The amount of its Capital Stock is \$200,000 Third— do do paid up, is 200,000 II .- ASSETS.

Fourth-1. Cash of the Company on hand is \$15,066 99

- \$15,150 49

Value. Value.

Value. Value.

Value. Value.

Value. Value.

Value. Value.

\$4,000 \$4,150

Penn. Railroad ist Mortgage Bonds. 5,000 5,600
U. N. Treasury certificates of indebtedness, 43,000 42,150

50 ahares Girard Hank 8tock. 2,000 2,275

\$54,000 \$54,165 Total Bonds and Stocks.

Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage, on unincumbered real estate, as per vouchers accompanying 1 Ground Rents. Interest due and unpaid Interest accrued but not due Interest accrued but not due on all other

a. Debts otherwise secured, as per vouch-

750 00

Total assets of the Company.......\$289,218 02 III.-LIABILITIES.

Fifth—The amount of Liabilities, due or not due, to Banks and other creditors.

Sixth—Losses adjusted and due.

Seventh—Losses adjusted and not due.

Eighth—Losses unadjusted—Claims under three policies insuring in all \$3,500, amount of loss unknown.

Niath—Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof. Tenth—All other glaims against the Com-

IV, MISCELLANEOUS.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS.

Eleventh—The greatest amount insured in any one risk, \$10,000.

Twelfth—The greatest amount allowed by the rules to be insured in any one city, town or village. No general rule, being governed by character of building, locality, etc.

Thirteenth—The greatest amount allowed to be insured in any one block. Determined by same general conditions as above.

Fourteenth—The amount of its capital or carnings deposited in any other State, as security for losses therein, naming them, with the amount in cash, and whether such company transacts any business of insurance in said State or States.

None.

teenth—The Charter, or act of incorporation of said company. Already filed.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. COUNTY OF PHILADLIPHIA,

F. Ratchford Starr. President, and Charles Foster, Secretary of the Enterprise Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of said Company; that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least One Hundred Thousand Dollars of actual cash capital invested in Stocks and Bonds, or in Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, either as President, Secretary, Treasurer, Director, or otherwise, that the mortgages above described have not been assigned, nor in any manner released or impaired by said Company; and that they are the above described officers of said Insurance Company.

F. R. STARR, President.

CHAS. FOSTER, Secretary.

Subscribed and affirmed before me this fourteenth

Subscribed and affirmed before me this fourteenth day of January, 1881.

JAS. McCAHAN, Alderman.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF STATE. COLUMBUS, O. January 18, 1864. It is hereby certified that the foregoing is a correct copy of the statement of condition of the Enterprise Insurance Company of Philadelphia, made to this [L. S.] office for the year 1884, and now on file therein. Witness my hand and scal officially.

JAS. H. GODMAN.

Auditor of State.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY. (To expire on the 31st day of January, 1865.)

AUDITOR OF STATE'S OFFICE.,
INSURANCE DEF. ATMENT,
COLUMBUE, Unio, January 18, 1864.)

WHEREAS, The Enterprise Insurance Company, located at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, hasfiled in this office a sworn statement of its condition, as required by the first section. the act "To regulate Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Ohio." passed April 3, 1854; and, Whereas, said Company has furnished the undersigned satisfactory syndence that it is possessed of a deast ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF ACTUAL CAPITAL INVESTED in stocks, or in bonds, or in mortgages of real estate, worth double the monant for which the same is mortgaged and, (To expire on the 31st day of January, 1865.)

OF ACTUAL CAPITAL INVESTED in stocks, or in bonds, or in mortgages of real estate, worth double he amount for which the same is mortgaged; and, whereas, said Company has filed in this office a written instrument under its corporate seal, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, author ring any agent or agents of said Company in this State to acknowledge service of process, for and in bohalf of said Company, consenting that such service of process shall be taken and held to be as yaid as if served upon the company, according to the law of this or any other State, and waiving all claim or right of error, by reason of such acknowledgment of service.

service.
Now. THEREPORE, in pursuance of the first section of the aforement set I, James H. Godman, Auditor of State for Chip, do heroby certify that said Enterprise Insurance Company of Philadelphia, is authorized to trained the business of Fire and Marine Insurance in this State until the first day of James, in the year one thousand eight bundred and sixty-five.

in any, in the year one shows in the parameter in Witness Whereof. I have become authorized the seni of Eal. my office to be affixed the day and year above written. JAS. H. (FQDMAN, Auditor of State.

O coulars explaining PERPETUAL FIRE INBU LANCE may be had on application, by letter or
othe wise, to STAURING & DOWDALL.
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Columbus, Obio.
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one, five, seven or ten years.

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Insoluble Cement! Is of more general practical utility than any invention now before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be SUPERIOR TO ANY

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Scientific Principles, And under no circumstances or change of temperature, will it become corrupt or smit any of-

BOOT & SHOE Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the bestarticle known for Cementing the Channels, as it works without delay, is not af-fected by any change of temper-

JEWELERS Will find it sufficiently adhesiv for their use, as has been proved

It is especially adapted to Leather.

And we claim as an especial merit, that it sticks Patches and Linings to Boots and Shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. Families. LIQUID CEMENT It is liquid.

stant, that is a sure thing for mending Furniture, Crockery, Toys, Bone,

And articles of household use REMEMBER Hilton's Insoluble Cement Is in a liquid form and as easily applied as paste. Hilton's Insoluble Cement

Is insoluble in water or oil. Hilton's Insoluble Cement Adheres to oily substances. Supplied in Family or Manufac-turers' packages from 2 ounces to 100 pounds.

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SPEECH OF HON. SAMUEL S. COX:

in a different age, and upon that principle in says that the word "except" in the Constitution means "unless" and then he draws, the conclusion that the only meaning of the Constitution is that the proceedings shall be commenced in the life of the person attainted.

It will be borne in mind that the phrase-logy of our Constitution was most carefulguarded. It was as pure and simple as the spirit of the Constitution was kind and liberal. The word except, in 1787, had as plain a meaning then as it has now. The word "unless" was not its synonym then, nor is it now, except in very rare and remote instances.

mote instances.

But, suppose the gentleman should by some technical logomachy find that the word "except" meant sometimes "unless;" he does not find the word "unless" in the Constitution, and if he had it would make no difference in the argument. The word "except," according to my philoligy, which has not progressed very rapidly, is derived from the Latin words ex and capio, to take from, to exclude from, to leave out. This is the primary and not the secondary meaning into which the gentleman would distort it. That is the meaning always attributed That is the meaning always attributed to it by all the public writers who have commented on this part of the Constitution. This, too, is the ordinary and simple mean-ing of the Constitution. It reads in this way, and cannot be made to read in any other: "But no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture ex-There are some clauses which inter-

pret themselves. Discussion only obscures, and does not elucidate their meaning. This clause is one of them. Now, suppose the gentleman inserts his favorite word "unless;" how does that help him? It is still a limitation on the powe which works corruption of blood or forfei-ture, and that limit is during the life of the person attainted of treason. That word "unless" does not change the meaning of it at all. You may use it with all emphasis, and still the limitation would be on forfeiters.

ture during life.

But, Mr. Speaker, there can be no such construction given to it. The word "except," according to Worcester, Webster, and all other dictionaries, in its first and best meaning, simply means "to exclude from;" so that when the Constitution said that the attainder of treason should not work forfeiture of property except during the life of the person attainted, it meant that the forfeiture should exclude the fee. It was taken out of and from the effects of lit was taken out of and from the effects of after the death of the supposed traiter (I mean his attained or the suppo the forfeiture. The forfeiture never went beyond the life. And there are good reasons for such a construction which the gentleman from Indiana seemed to overlook. He might have found them laid down by Judge Story. He might have found them in the United States courts decisions. He might have found them in common sense. He might have found them in the history of the English Parliament. He might have found them in the history of the English Parliament. He might have found them in the history of English and Irish confiscations. It was intended by our Constitution to prevent forever this crime of Government taking from those not in leason are sentence of death and its execution? of Government taking from those not in legal existence, from minors, from the weak and helpless, from those not guilty, from those incapable of crime, that property which always in cases of intestacy, and generally in cases of will, the law gives to the children, and which, by natural right, and according to every code of inheritance brown among men always goes to the child. known among men, always goes to the child-ren in the absence of a will. The only author-ity which can be offered by the gentleman for his construction is this Virginia judge. The gentleman has brought no authority here for the purpose of sustaining his view -none whatever. He has evidently been diligent, and has run over all the authorities, and found them against him. Can the gentleman name one authority which susgentleman name one authority which sustains his view of the case except this trashy decision of this Judge Underwood? Not one. He relies solely on his progressive philology. So it is progressive. This war is learning us many new meanings to old words and terms. A patriot used to mean one who loved his whole country; who was devoted, by a principle of sympathy and union, to every part; who had a common feeling and a common interest with those who lived under the same Government, or

that holds the country together, and who held that evil to any part of their fellow-countrymen was evil to themselves. Now it means otherwise. Philology is progress-ive. Now a patriot is one who can break the supreme law, who can hate half his na-tion, who can rejoice in the bayonet at the election and the greenback in corruption; who is anxious to see a war of extermina-

ments pointed out by it, but to confide the punishment to the discretion of Congress. The other was, to impose some LIMITATION upon the MATURE AND EXTENT of the punishment, so that it should not work corruption of blood or forfeiture BEYOND the life of the offender.

Delicered in the House of Congress, on the 14th of January, 1864, on Confiscation,

[Continued from yesterday.]

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Indiana, in his claborate and learned speech, drew from the old feudal system, from the black letter laws, from the whole history of our common law with reference to forfeiture, to show that there should be another and a different interpretation given to the Constitution from that which was given by the men who passed the law of 1780, to carry out that clause of the Constitution to which I have referred, and by all the interpreters of the Constitution to whom he himself has referred. He says that the science of philology is progressive, and that a word which meant one thing at one time and in a different age, and upon that principle he says that the word "except" in the Constitution means "unless" and then he draws.

Work corruption of blood or forfeiture is suely is enough for society to take the life of the offender, as a just punishment of his crime, without taking from his offspring and relatives that property which there is no just the offender, as a just punishment of his crime, without taking from his offspring and relatives that property which their only ponery which there unfortunate victims might otherwise feel for thair own Government, and prepares them to engage in any be redressed or their supposed injuries may be redressed or their supposed injuries m

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Indiana could find no reason for the construction which Judge Story gives, but that eminent jurist does find a good and satisfactory reason for the limitation of the punishment, and he gives it in the extract which has just been read. There can be no greater reason against extending a penal law than the fact against extending a penal law than the fact that such extension will work harm to the that such extension will work harm to the innocent, and encourage tyranny, rapacity, cruelty, and murder. To say nothing of the impolicy of breaking down allegiance to the Government by such a system of injustice, the reasons I have quoted are sufficient to answer all that the gentleman from Indiana has said in favor of his construction. Mr. Orth—Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a single question: whether he takes the position that this bill now before

us, or any pending amendments to it, will work corruption of blood? Mr. Cox—This bill, with the pending amendments?
Mr. Orth—Yes, sir. Will it work corruption of blood?

Mr. Cox-It can not work corruption of blood under our Constitution. There can be no such thing as corruption of blood. Mr. Orth—I ask the gentleman furthermore whether the authority read from Judge Story does not apply, and do not his remarks apply, to the fact of corruption of Mr. Cox-It applies to this very clause of

the Constitution Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

It is on that that Judge Story is comment-The gentleman argued that there had been abuses with regard to corruption of blood and forfeiture of estates. Persons had been found guilty of treason after death, and estates had been forfeited after the person attainted had died. Monstrous had grown in consequence of declaring the blood to be attainted after death; men were so blackened by the attaint that they could not transmit an inheritance to their descendants. Premising these facts of history, the gentleman argued that the object of this mooted clause of our Consti-tution was to prevent such abuses. That was the main point of the gentleman's argument. That it is a gross fallacy I shall demonstrate. He said, and said very truly—

I answer the question the gentleman puts by saying that it is monstrous, that it is a great and grievous wrong thus to attaint a man and forfeit his estate after his death. The history of England in that regard is red with blood and black with cruelty. But from it our fathers learned a lesson. To stain the memory after death, to corrupt the blood after it had ceased to pulsate, and to "rob the innocent posterity of the inheri-tance which, by the laws of the realm, had descended to and vested in them, as the law-ful descendants of their ancestor," was so revolting to every sense of right and jus-tice that I join with the gentleman in exe-crating such baseness. The creative minds with gave form, life, beauty and symmetry with gave form, life, beauty and symmetry to our Federal system did not tolerate such barbarous codes. They saw these monstrosities. Ay, sir, and in our matchless Constitution they provided against their occurrence here in this free and better country; but not by the clause to which the gentleman would refer. If the gentleman had read the Constitution and the authoritative commentary a little further, he would have found in that clause of the Constitution which says that "no bill of attainder or expost facto law shall be passed" the solution of the problem he discussed. He would then have seen how amply our fathers union, to every part; who is seen that holds the country together, and who that holds the country together. gentleman is answered by referring him to that sweeping clause of the Constitution against all attainders. Judge Story says, in

clection and the greenback in corruption; who is anxious to see a war of extermination, and who, as the climax of his devotion, is willing to see the last one of his wife's blood-relations offered upon the alter.

Philology is progressive. A traitor now is a man who loves the old order, who dislikes to see the old Constitution dismantled, who is willing to make any sacrifice that will restore the Union, and whose very love of those who used to be under the same old family roof-tree amounts to such a sympathy that he would love to have them all restored.

A philanthrepist used to mean a friend of man. Now it means a friend of the black; or, rather, such friendship as drags the negro from home, happiness, and content, to pauperism, crime, and starvation! Philology is progressive.

But Judge Story did not progress as the gentleman from Indiana said that he could find but little written by our commentators upon this mooted clause of the Constitution. When speaking of that very clause:

which was for all time. My friend from Indiana said that he could find but little written by our commentators upon this mooted clause of the Constitution. When he turned to Judge Curtis he found but one single sentence: "The punishment of treason is not prescribed by the Constitution. It is left to be prescribed by Congress, with the limitation, however, that no conviction for treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of property except during the life of the offender."

The matter was so plain to Judge Curtis that he could make but little commentary upon it. So it was with Judge Story, After quoting the clause in question, he says:

Two motives probably concarred in introducing it.

The matter was so plain to Judge Curtis that he could make but little commentary upon it. So it was with Judge Story, After quoting the clause in question, he says:

Two motives probably concarred in introducing it.

quoting the clause in question, he says:

Two motives probably concurred in introducing it as an express power. One was, not to leave it open him. I can be found at the farm of Samuel Galloway, to implication whether it was to be exclusively punton the Johnstown road, or at the office of Hall, Ide is above with death, according to the known rule of a Company, near the Penitentiary, the common law, and with the herbarous accompani-

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY for the STATESMAN

For last Night's Dispatches see 3d page

Morning and Noon Dispatches.

Washington News. New York, Jan. 22.—The Times' special from Washington says: Gen. Butler left to-day for Fortress Monroe, hopeful of being able to release our prisoners at Richmond within a month. He will not recede an inch from the high ground he has taken with the Confederate authorities.

An officer of General Banks's companyed

An officer of General Banks's command writes to a friend here that before the 1st of June the whole country west of the Mis-sissippi will be clear of rebels in arms. Large quantities of cotton have come with-in our lines from plantations in the interior of Texas.

A memorial from Wisconsin, strongly signed, will be presented to the House soon, praying for the impeachment of a Judge of the United States Supreme Court for bribery and corruption upon the bench in his circuit, in 1861, '62 and '63.

It is stated positively that the President has determined to retain Mr. Barney as Collector of New York, and sustain him in his warfare for his removal.

It is rumored that General Schofield is ordered to relieve General Fester in The

ordered to relieve General Foster in Ten-

nessee.

The World's dispatch from Washington says: The number of refugees now passing through the military lines is very large.

A gentleman from Mississippi says the rebel conscription is being enforced, but conscripts desert about as fast as collected.

Late arrivals from within the rebel lines at New Orleans, report, that the rebellion. at New Orleans report that the rebellion cannot stand much longer. The currency has become worthless. Planters hide away

everything of value from the rebel impress Rumor says General Longstreet recently made a tender of an important character to the General Government, involving no less than a surrender of his forces. An official was detailed, Rumor says, to hold an interview with him and agree upon terms. Such terms were offered that he declared rather than accept them he and his people would fight to the last. I cannot say how much truth

there is in this story. A regular meeting of the Democratic caucus last night passed a resolution for a commit-tee to present an address to the conservative people of the United States.

Capture and Destruction of Three Blockade-Runners. NEW YORK, Jan. 22.-The Herald has letters from off Wilmington, Jan. 13th, which detail the capture and destruction of the blockade-runners Ranger, Bendigo and

Hero. The Bendigo was run ashore, set on fire and shelled, but, being an iron vessel, she was comparatively undamaged. An she was comparatively undamaged. An attempt was made to tow her off by the Montgomery and Iron Age. The Montgomery stuck fast, but her powerful engines got her off. The Iron Age also got ashore, and though two gunboats tried their best, could not be moved. Her guns were thrown over, and she was set on fire and blown up. Her officers and crew were transferred to another vessel. The Ranger was run ashore and set on fire by the Mingines got her off. The Iron Age also got tashore, and though two gunboats tried their best, could not be moved. Her guns were thrown over, and she was set on fire and blown up. Her officers and crew were transferred to another vessel. The Ranger was run ashore and set on fire by the Minnesota. The Hero was destroyed in the same way by the Aries. The Montgomery had been engaged for two days in shelling.

conveyed to Allegheny Cemetery, when the last sad rites were performed. A splendid brass band in attendance performed two of the most popular airs of the eminent com-poser—"Come where my love lies draming" and "Old folks at home"—in a manner which imparted a thrilling effect to the solemn

Schofield Positively to Relieve Foster--Legislation on the Gold Question.

New York, Jan 22.—The Herald's special from Washington 21st says: Positively Gen. Schofield is ordered to relieve General Fos-

For the present legislation on the gold question has been abandoned, the Sccretary of the Treasury not deeming it expedient New York, Jan. 22 .- The steamer Corsica

New York, Jan. 22.—The steamer Corsica brings Nassau papers to the 16th, giving the particulars of an unsuccessful chase of the blockade-runner Hansa, by the Vanderbilt. The former threw over seventy bales of cotton. The Vanderbilt gained on her fast, but the Hansa escaped by running inside a reef. Several blockade-running steamers had arrived from Wilmington, one commanded by the poted Coxester. one commanded by the noted Coxsetter.

New York, Jan. 21.—Mr. Olmsted, arrested a few days since on a charge of furnishing material to the rebels through blockade runners, after a full examination has been discharged.

Wm. Clark, drowned by the wrecking of a schooner off Sandy Hook, was bearer of dispatches from the American Minister at St. Domingo to our Government. The dis-patches have been forwarded to Washing-

Gold closed at 15714.

New York, Jan. 22.—The Herald's Army of the Potomac special states that General Sedgwick commands the army in the absence of Gen. Meade.

A party of one hundred dismounted guarrillas made a night attack on Col. Sweitzer's brigade, 5th corps, wounding five or six of our men. Eight dead rebels were left on the ground, the guarrillas having been promptly repulsed.

New York, Jan. 22.—The ship Garibaldi came off the Southwest Spit yesterday undamaged, and proceeds on her voyage to San Francisco the first fair wind.

The steamer Cambria, from Hilton Head 18th, brings the 25th Ohlo regiment, Major Haughton, on furlough.

Headquarters Army of the Potonac, Jan. 21.—Nothing of special interest has transpired within our lines for several days. The enemy appear to enjoy a similar state

Notice.

ON THE NINETEENTH BAY OF DE-CEMBER, in the year 1863, the Probate Court of Franklin county. Ohio, declared the estate of James Haddock Smith, deceased, to be probably in solvant. Creditors are therefore required to present their claims sminst the estate to the undersigned for allowance within six months from the time above mentioned, or they will not be entitled to asyment. H. CRARY. Administrator.

Celumbus, Dec. 23, 1863-dltdwaw

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NEW FIRM. ROSE & BEEM Merchant Tailors.

Corner Town & High Sts. HAVING ASSOCIATED OURSELVES

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Columbus, O.

RAILROAD SALE.

Robert Garrett & Sons and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, The Steubenville and Indiana Rall-road Company and Jeremiah Wilbur and Henry M. Alexander, Trustees, Ohio,

In pursuance to the judgment in this cause, ordering the sale of the Staubenville and Indiana Railroad, to pay the amounts ascertained to be due said Wilbur and Alexander, Trustees of the first mortgage, and also the amount due them as Trustees of the second mortgage of said Company, and in obedience to an order of sale issued out of said Court, dated the sixth (6th) day of January, 1884, I will offer at public sale, at the front door of the Court House, in

Steubenville, Ohio,

the place designated in the cer e for sale, and be-tween the hours of twelve o'c. ...k, noon, and three o'clock P. M., of the

27th Day of February, 1864,

same way by the Aries. The Montgomery had been engaged for two days in shelling rebel cavalry along the coast. The letter adds: Blockade-runners are fast being used up.

Funeral of Stephen C. Foster.

Pittsburg, Jan. 21.—The funeral of Stephen C. Foster.

Pittsburg, Jan. 21.—The funeral of Stephen C. Foster, a well known musical composer, this afternoon, services at Trinity church unusually impressive, was attended by a large audience, embracing the musical talent of the city, some of whom participated in the ceremonies. The remains were conveyed to Allegheny Cemetery, when the

The terms of sale will be cash, but the purchaser may deposit ten per cent. of the above sum, \$300,000, on the day of sale, with Thomas L. Jewett, the Receiver of the road, to be forfeited in case the amount of his bid is not made good at the time of the return of the order of sale.

Jan. 9, 1884 jan14-d.kwtd-7





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Punctually attended to. and Furniture manufactured or repaired promptly according to order. J. FISHER is also engaged in the business of an UNDERTABER.



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BY Be careful to buy only the gennine

James Smith's Estate. THAT THE IS INCREME GIVEN, THAT I the undersigned has this day been appointed and qualified by the Probate Court of Provide county, Ohio, administrator of the extels of James Smith, tate of the alty of Columbus, Ohio, deceased. Dated this IRA day of January, A. D. 1844.

PATRICK SMITH.

ian20-d1th#3#.